tions and Political Privileges. BOOM OF THE COINT SELECT CONSITTER TO

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Select

Moneted the fellowing resolution.

On method of Mr Blaur—

Emerical, That the Chairman be requested to address sures to the Executive, or other proper officers of the sures comprehensed in the resolution anthorizing the recomprehensed in the resolution anthorizing the speciments of the debts and of the rates and amounts tax into a said Saleat, respectively, at the present on, and to failing his faires of taxation, also requesting easier of the election is as now in force, and those which have been in the sale as a solution of said said the said of the comprehense to each into see of said saids in a slope the said occurrence of the duty devolved upon me by this resolution, I respectfully request that, so far as points to the Sarte of Georgia, the statements and espies of laws therein mentioned be furnished and opposed have the last clause of the resolution. I am re-

syn as they can conveniently be prepared and forsaried.
Under the last clause of the resolution, I am requested to size procure, if it can be furnished. a
statement of the amount of the debts of the several
states at the time their respective ordinances of
secssion were possed. In this connection (if it can
be furnished), I would be pleased to receive from
you ask tenent giving the amount, rates, and subjects of taxinon in the State of Georgia prior to the
gasage of the ordinance of secession by said State,
stating, in saies in which slaves ware the subject of
taxino, their valuation, and the subjects of taxition now, as well as the rates and amounts.

Bespectfully, JOHN SCOFT,
Chairman of Joint Select Committee, and of Subsemmittee, &c.

Chirman of Joint Select Committee, and of Subformittee, &c.

BE Excellency, Raius B. Bullock, Governor of
Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, July 5, 1871.

De Hon. John Scott, Chairman Joint Select Committee
to inquire in o the condition of the July Insurrection
any States, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

ary states, Cutted States Senate, Waghington, D. C. Sin: Upon my return to the Capitol, aster an absence from the State, I find a printed circumar bearing date from the room of your Committee. May 24, 181, addressed to m. seid. In this printed circumar jou incorporate a copy of a resolution adopted by your Committee on motion of Gen. Frank B.sir, which reads as follows:

On motion of Mr. Bisir;

Excited. That the Chapterian he respected to address.

is committee on motion of Gen. Frank Bair, with reads as follows:

On motion of Mr. Bair:

Becked. That the Chairman be requested to address enters to the Executive, or other proper officers of the states comprehended in the resolution authorizing the spontaments of the Joint Select Committee, asking the resolution authorizing the spontaments of the debts and the rates and amount of states of taxes, respectively, at the present unestation of said Santes, respectively, at the present unestation of said states of tax ion; asky, requesting each of the laws creating and faxing said cates of tax ion; asky, requesting each of the election laws now in force, and those which have been in force in said States, respectively, and the adoption of the present Constitutions of said States, respectively, and the adoption of the present constitutions of said States, respectively, and an adoption of the present constitutions of said States, respectively, and all deem essential to this investigation.

In trustance of the foregoing resonation, you request that, so far as relates to the State of George, be statements and copies of laws therein mentioned be furnished as soon as they can conveniently be prepared and forwarded. You also request under he last claure of the resolution, a statument of the mention of the furnished as soon as they can conveniently be prepared and forwarded. You also request under he last claure of the resolution, a statument of the mount, rates, and ashy, etc. of tax ation in the State of Georgia prior to he psaid of the debts of the several States at the incommission as a statument of the amount, rates, and ashy, etc. of tax ation in the State of Georgia prior to he psaid of tax ation in the State of Georgia prior to he psaid of tax ation in the State of Georgia prior to he psaid of tax ations and the circular is issued, and to your health of the state in General Assembly met; nor can I force this opportunity of respectfully particularly to provide and the presentatives of the recognition and the recogni

while I would not permit partisan political feel-g to helicace my official action, I can but see to influence my official action, I can but see, attento know that in the position which I have thated as to the rights of this State in her relaises to the other States, I am but repeating the o the other States, I am but repeating the seign lave been continuously see forth by subdican party in its several general Conventions the time of its organization suit the day, and am sustaining the position taken ketodican party in this State in the Consequence of the second of the control of the control of the Republicant party in the State in the Consequence of the second o

lam aware that by an ingenious legal construclam aware that by an ingenious legal construclam aware that by an ingenious legal construclam its assumed that the late amendments to the
constitution of the United States have so extended
a powers of Congress lists a majority of its mean
its, acting in harmony with the Executive, have
as powers of Congress lists a majority of its mean
its, acting in harmony with the Executive, have
as proved one of the States, but, as the
accutive of one of the States, I most positively
ascutifrom this construction, and as a Regulation
bette to accept such an interpretation as being
proved by the Republican party organization
roughout the country. Whatever may be the fineunitable to contry. Whatever may be the fineunitable to country. Whatever may be the fineunitable to country. Whatever may be the fineunitable to each that the great mass of the
mean people regard them as simply such
assits as were necessary to guarantee the
syne indity assured that the great mass of the
mean people regard them as simply such
assits as were necessary to guarantee the
stroy like building to secure the payment of the
stroy like building to secure the payment of the
stroy like building to secure the payment of the
stroy like building to secure the payment of the
stroy like building privileges to citizens on acmit of their race, color, or previous condition of
whinde. Any attempt to go beyond this
somable and well-established opinion of
twoople for the purpose and in the hope of obmit political power, no matter how weil devised
year his prelexit, will meet with a swift robuse
man overwhelming majority of American citise has political paying majority of American citise has political paying majority of American
the treatment from a large majority of the
ple South as well as North. No one in the South
und now accept the resonation of savery; no
assess the repudation of the United States dent,
e bates of Georgia does Nor cany or abridge the
totany citizen of the United States to vote o I am aware that by an ingenious legal construc-

reints of crior or harm, et us r steps and to regult the foad pones, therty, and safety." o say this much that my official Executive or one or the State-ot raight at the misun erstood.

me by this request to make known, semi-officially, the exact fluancial condition of this state.

I am advised that the Hon. Madison Bell, Comproller General of this State, but, in response to a similar circular liven to your committee in bulk, the statistical information exists for; and i shall therefore only recapitulate the comparative figures to exact the transition to points of information exists for; and i shall therefore only recapitulate the comparative figures to exact the transition which I am ders and four committee requires.

It is proper to state that under our statutes the Compitoder General is the official check upon all the other departments of the State, and that his office, fourther with that of the Secretary of State, controls the records, the official proceedings, and the transaction of the State afform. The office of Treasurer is only circulat, that official being simply the castodian and pave of such money as may be pluced in his hands by the Governot or from taxes collected through the Comproller-General stream of 1501, was \$3.085.

The public best of the State as shown by the Compitoller-General stream of the Islands of

Merchandise
Samping and tourage
Stocks, manufactories, &c......
Household are intohen jurniture.
Other property not measure.... 

And we have as the fotal valuation of the farable property of the State of Georgia in 1800. Sacusare of the estimated value. \$309.597.592

The return of the value of taxable property in this State for the year 1870, being the last made, is:
Aggregate value of land. \$95 600.684

City and towa property. 4.87254 Value of household and kitches furniture.

Making a total value of all property of... \$10,119,29

Upon waich the rate of tax is four-tents of one fer ent. (4:10 of 1c.).

If will be observed that the total return of taxable property (exclusive of slaves) inmediately after the war is \$143,473,063 less than the return for 1863, just previous to the war, but when we consider that the whole connectic and agricultural layor system was annihisted; that our people were dismayed, discouraged, and paralyzed, it is not strange that this result should appear. In fact, it is remarkable that the failing off in values was not greater. Under our statutes, the value of property as returned for taxation is fixed by the owner. We have no arbitrary assessments, except in cases of default. Under these circumstances the fact that there has been a steady increase in the value of property returned for 1868, 1868, and 1870 is very gratifying. The return for 1870 exceeds that for 1873 by THILLERS MILLIONS TWO BUNDLED AND FIFTY SIX THOUSAND ONE MILLIONS SERVEN HUNDRED AND SYENTY FIGHT. ""OUT AND NINE HUNDLED AND SYENTY FIGHT." "OUT AND NINE HUNDLED AND BOLLARS. SHE SHE SHE HUND." APPEARED BOLLARS or annua.

The ordinance of secession was passes. "A the 23th hay of December, 1800. The deat of the S. "". 184 per Computation of secession was passes." "A the 23th hay of December, 1800. The deat of the S. ". 184 per Computation of secession was passes." "A the 23th hay of December, 1800. The deat of the S. ". 184 per Computation of secession was passes." "A the 23th hay of December, 1800. The deat of the S. ". 184 per Computation of secession was passes." "A the 23th hay of December, 1800. The deat of the S. ". 184 per Computation of secession was passes." "A the 23th hay of December, 1800. The deat of the S. ". 184 per Computation of secessi Making a total value of all property of .... \$1.6,119,509

The ordinance of secession was passes.

In of December, 1860. The deat of the S. No. 185
per Comptroller General's report of that year, w s
\$5,688,750. The report of the Comptroller-General,
after the close of the war-Oct 16. 1855—thates the
dett at that time, of bonds issue, and with prized to
be issued before the war, to be \$3,645,25); of this
mount about one million pollhans were issued
during the war.

In the report of the Comptroller-General to the
Provisional Governor appointed by President Johnson, Oct. 16, 1855, he uses the following language:

In response to the request of your Excellency that I report also upon the public debt now due that was content before the war, and the amount created shade the ordinance of secession, the collects for which the same was created, due, it have the moon purther to report that the amount of the public state of the same was created, due, it have the moon purther to report that the amount of the amount authorized and the same was a \$672.750. The amount authorized

The act of November 36, 1886, in view of the condition of the country, appropriated \$1,000,00 as a Mintary Fond "for the purpose of pracing the State in a constitution of opicions" and authorized the sale of only of \$200 each, payable twenty yours from date, osering the property of the control of the country of the same shall have fallen due, until otherwise or deed to he had a same of the same of t

the South Carolina line, which is entitled to an en-dersement of \$12,030 per mile.

545 9.0. The statutes sutborizing these and of er railroads

ed, the total contingent biability of the State with be \$1.55.90.

The states authorizing these and of er raliroads to receive the State's endorsement, under the restrictions that I have explained, were passed by a large majority of the General Assembly. First question has never open a political one here; the chils were voted for by Democrats and Republicas, and are almost unantimensity approved by the people of the State. The small minority in the Legislature opposed to the political parties.

The only exceptions to the general rule are in the case of the Brunswick and Albany, Macon and Augusta, and Atlantz and Riemond Air-Line Railroad. The Brunswick and Albany Bulroad Company was organized by Northern capital before the war, and had constructed one sixty miles or railway from Brunswick west. During the war, as is alleged, the iron from this road was taken up by the then State authorities and oliced upon the Atlantic and Gull Resileose, in which the State was and is a large stockholder, and upon the Western and Atlantic Railroad, belonging exclusively to the State. This Company reorganized since the war, having rebuilt over one hundred miles of their road, proposed as a settlement of their claimaganst the State, a glan which was accepted by the Legislature, whereby the Company doposits with the State \$1,000 per mile of seven per cent, second morizage good boads having twenty-five years to run, and receives from the State \$3,000 per mile of seven per cent, to the State from time to time as the road is constructed. As the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company one seven per cent, to the State from time to time as the road is constructed. As the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company one seven per cent, to the State from time to time as the road is constructed. As the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company one seven per cent, to the State from time to the seven per cent to the State on the road is constructed for and the survival sound shall have been complete to buffer and the stone behavior and an animal controle

\$240.00. The work having been thus successfully inauturated, the Company found themselves able to negotiate their first mortgare securities for a much larger amount per mile than the State under the statute would endorse for, and the Company has, therefore, returned to the State the bonds bearing her endorsement, and the road; is no v being rupidly constructed, over sixty miles being area av in operation, without receiving the State's endorsement man its bonds.

ation, without receiving the State's endorsement upon its bonds. Under the restricted and conservative a stem provided for by our present State Constitution, it is not believed that any serious burdens can be thrown upon the State Treasury, because of the fact that no endorsements are given until the extent of road endorsed for is in actual operation, and when so given is for such a limited amount that the property in an contingency would be more than sufficient to secure the State against loss. In fact, the practical experience after four years trial has been such as to fully justify the wisdom and cool policy of our system. The Macon and Branswick road has earned and promptly paid its interest. The South Georgia inly justify the wisdom and cool policy of our system. The Macon and Bronswick road has carried and brompily paid its interest. The South Georgia and Florida road has made an althance with other responsible companies, whereby the interest on its bonds, together with a fair rate of per cent. To its stockholders, is secured. The Alibama and Chattanooga road, owing to its complications in connection with its larger decision. Alabama, has failed to meet its interest in January and duly. The State, however, has promptly met its liability by paying the interest on the bonds endersed by the sale of that portion of the road lying within the State upon which her endorsement rests. Large gangs of ands are working upon the roads not yet completed, and it is believed that they will be completed, and it is believed that they will be completed, and it is believed that they will be completed before the first day of Ontbernext. That portion of these roads already constructed and in operation is reported as doing a larbusiness, and each company has promptly paid its interest on the bands endorsed.

I have herecofore referred, in this communication, to the fact that the value of the return of tagaler property has increased nearly fourteen millions in 1859, and nearly twenty-two millions in 1870, as compared with the years previous, and upon sealwring this fact, we fluid that the herecose has been directly stimulated by the lines of railroad which have been put in operation by reason of the assist. — even them through the State's endorsement.

It is quite natural that a gracifical man should inquire what benefit ratires of configures during row of the fact and inquiry is a word when we reflect apoli that fact and inquiry is a word when we reflect apoli that fact and inquiry is a word when we reflect apoli that fact and inquiry is a word when we reflect apoli that fact inquiry is an approximately of the southern States or from Europe, and that neither in the North nor in Europe would capitalists take the time or trouble to siquire as to the solventy of comparative unknown corporations in the South, which might present twenty these securities are their training to the securities; but when these securities are the resulting to the securities that are offered, he contains, relying upon that innorsement, thus it unner that is to make further inquiry, and the corporations we take senabled to make the negotiations that are ne-

dollars per day and five dollars for each twenty

num; memoers of the General Assembly, nine dollars per day and five dollars for each twenty miles.

Certain political philosophers find paculiar relief in assuming that under the Southern State Constitutions "the wealth, worth, and intelligence of the country is disfrancehised," and as a consequence that these State Governments are controlled by strangers, and by men without character; and that the panacea for these funcied like can only be found in their continued hypocritical howis for "universal amnests." So far as Georgia is concerned, the incise do not justify the assumption. In this State, a Constitution was franced and adopted in 1865, under the authority of President Johnson's proclamation, which disfranchised minety-fire thousand under titles over 21 years of age. I his was Democratical was framed in 1867 and 1865, by delegates elected by the people, a herey every male citizen it years of are, of sound mind and not convicted of crime, is authorized to vote and hose office. There is not a word or a line in that Constitution which distranches or disqualifies any chizzen of this State from the exercise of any conficel privilege.

The only restraint upon the exercise of political privilege is that found in the Constitution of the United States, and afterward violated their oath by engaging in the rebellion; but the disqualification is merely nominal, for, so far as Georgia is concerned, whenever those who declared the reconstruction acts "to be revo attonary, unconstitutional, and void," have defed Congress by removed the disability and sealed the member; on the contrary, when duly elected and cliquide Republican members have presented themselves, Congress has refused or declined to receive them In this State there are, so far as I know, not more thin a dozen men in office (and those of an unimpersant character), either cleefed by the people or appointed by the worth of the Suth or resident chizes incremed Court, twenty for the Suth or resident chizes in ore feture and during the wir. The effects appointed

tion was actively and successfully engaged in business parents. I resigned the position of President of the Macon and Angusta Railroad Company to accept the office that I now bold. I have no political asymptones are mobition beyond a successful performance of my official duties during this term of office. My personal comfort and pecuniary interests would have been greatly increased had I never consented to participate in the effort to carry out the Congressional policy of reconstruction; but believing our interests as a people would be forwarded by acquiescing in the inevitable, I have given my best endeavors in that direction. I have no said to find, or regrets to express, except that gentlemen claiming high position in the Republican party Noticelack the moral courage to sustain the results of their own acts.

Respectfully,

Respectfully, RUFUS B. BULLOUK, Governor of Georgia.

EARLY LIFE OF LAURA FAIR.

The Divorce Suit in New Orleans-The Un-bappy Married Life of Laura Ann Hunt and William H. Stone-Jealousy and Flire

napy married life of Lagra And Hant and William H. Stone—Jealousy and Fliratation—The First Divorce.

From the New Orients Times of Thursday.

Since the hanging of this condemned woman will necessarily be postponed until ster the meeting of the Supreme Court in California, her chances of escaping the gallows may be regarded as having immensurably improved. By the time specified much of the existing excitement will have died out, and the hand of mercy will find less resistance in assisting her. Now, towever, great public interest centres in everything connected with her strange and varied career. We have exhumed from the musty records of the courts of this parish the history of the first divorce suit in which the fair Laura made her appearance before the public. Although sixteen years have passed, we donot not there are many living who remember the suit before Judge J. B. Cotton of the Sixto District Court, in the year 1855. It was entated

"LAURA ANN HUNT AGT. WILLIAM H. STONE, "LAURA ANN HUNT AGT. WILLIAM H. STONE, her husband." the plaintiff being the identical Laura who today reats under a scate-ace of death. The grounds upon which Mrs. Stone seaght to break the silken letters appears from the cetition to have been; "Fast a few months after her marriage to Whinm II, Stone he began a series of studied vexations and provocations toward her, which continued down to the period of her departure from the mairimpoist domicile; that shortly after her marriage sie was grostrated with weakness, her health become impaired, and her bedily condition required great care, attestion, and delicacy of treatment; but that her busband, instead of extending toward her the attention which, as a considerate and affectionate busband he was bound to do, and instead of treating her with the forbearance and delicacy which her condition demanded, conducted himself toward her with cruekty, excesses, and outrace; that he prequently the results are inflicted upon her personal violence, and that he prequently therefore.

PREQUENTLY THREATNNED TO TAKE HER LIFE; PREQUENTLY THREATNNED TO TAKE HER LIPE; that, under the moraid isfluence of an unfounded jealousy, he debarred her from the companionship of those friends with whom she had associated pre-vious to her marriage, and whose society consti-tuted one of the chief pleasures of her life; and that in other respects his come and, conduct, and aver-ing were such as to render their union intolerable

ing were such as to render their union intolerable to her.

"That, consequently, on the 18th of November, 1854 she was forced to heave the matrimonal domining and take reigne with ner mother in the beardise-house of Mrs. Harmstand, on Roral street. That not content with his cruel and ununnity conduct, he publicly denanced her contracter and furname after their marriage. That he poisoned the minds of the community with sinderous, wicked, and malicious falseanous touching ter character." Mrs Stone goes on to say that "being young and cherful in disposition, she found a natural and innocent piecsure in minding in society, but that even this pleasure, through his sulles pationey, she was permitted to only but sparingly. That the sighlest attentions, the simplest creumstance, trines libit as air, were by air juindiced mind representations her regulation was saverely injured, and her make brought into disgrace and se mind."

Where ore she prayed for divorce, &c. THE HUSBAND FILED AN ANSWER,

Where ore she prayed for divorce, &c.

THE BUSEAND FIEED AN ANSWER,
in which he benied all the allegations made by
Laura, averring that he had always conduced himself toward due in a kind and affectionate manner,
and treated her at all times with that forboarance
and respect when he owed to her as annu and hasband. He repeis indemantly the charge that he inflicted upon her personal violence, which coarge ne
considers a bublic defamation of his character, in
view of which he becomes plaintiff in reconvention,
and asks that he may be divorced from her.

A supplemental answer fixed by him reveals the
fact that a five days before she quit the matrimonial
domicile an agreement for separation was entered
into by them, in which it was understood that
she was to go to feave, and in consideration of the
sam, was to receive \$1,000 in cash and a draft for
\$2,000, payable hirst it 1835. That the understood
design and intention of said agreement was to vitually dissolve the bonds of matrimony by common
consent, and than avoid the publicity and scanda, of
a suit in court. In view of the fact that Laura failed
to stick to her agreement, the erring rather to enter
a sent for divorce, he asis that she may be compelled
to return the \$2,000.

The case was filed Jan, 18, 1855, and was tried on
the 21 of July, of the same year.

Was volumisous, and smong the witnesses we find
the names of her sister and several relations, inchaing her mother, Mrs. Linn, who is now with
her dauditer in California.

The testimony of John H. Roberts, Mr. Stone's
partner, shows that Mis. Fair set plad nin on
the unhappy state in which she had be once had,
he assigned as a reason that a gentleman by the
name of Grayson had been showing her too such
attention. Stone took him that his attention was
first called to the imprudence of his wife to decay
with her, as her conduct had attracted the attention
of Girayson were notating more than those of a retherm. Stone is asked the respect to the stream.

Britas by several of his friends. Haremostrated with her, as her conduct had attracted the attentions of Graveon were nothing more than those of a ventleman. Stone askel her to repel his stientions, which he re'used to do. Spe compained to Roberts that attone often staved away from home at night, and trequently came houre drunk and had beaten her, besides having driven her roop the house.

\*\*Mas.\*\* stones 's Morness\*\*
says that Laura was bidly treated by her herband; that he used to choke her. She also avers that Stode threw his wife on the parior floor because she attempted to drive his dor from the room. That one day Stone came nome, and sitting down before his wife told her that he had that day hade a resolve, which he intended to finish, viz; to naurder her if she did not obey his orders; whereuron Laura rushed for her room and locked the door. Shone following her and threstening to burst the door open. He didn't do it, however.

\*\*Laura's mother told him that his treatment would hill his wife, when he reolied, that he wouldn't care if it did. Subsequently, Stone made another attack on the door, and frightened Laura so that she escaped through the window, and, climbing upon the rallery, reached a point of safety. Stone got drunk very often. Once went Laura took the part of some persons whom Stone chose to abuse, he walked up to her, and drawing a dirk, sald he felt like slaying some one. He insisted upon taking that he would sleep with it under his nead. He attempted to lock the bedroom door, but Laura grasped the key, and was accordingly threatened by him with death unless she would give it up. Not liking this mode of procedure, sae proposed to call a watchman and was intorned by him that if a watchman, and was intorned by him that if he watchman had his abperance he had brain would be blown out. Alter this Stone frequently cursed and tirratened to murder her. When sine was sick, he told ter he wished she would die, as she had been a curse to him ever rince he had married her. Stone, having heard that Gray

Roscoe Couking for the Supreme Court. Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Com-

values should occur during Grant's service as President.

It is reasonable to suppose that there will be two vacacies in the Supreme Court during the next two vacacies in the Supreme Court during the next two vacacies in the Supreme Court during the next two vacacies in the Supreme Court during the next two cases is failing every day, notwithstanding the efforts made by his friends and the Democrats to give the impression that he is bade and hearly. The fruth is, that Cases is a broken man, that his ooly is giving away, that his mind is failing him, and that he cannot long continue in his present high office Congress, at the next session, will pass a law giving him a uni pension during life, and all other United States Judges whose resignations are accepted by the President. This will enable him to retire upon his hurels, and to receive nis full salary, which he needs, for Chase is a poor man in worldly goods.

Deplorable Condition of Body and Mind.
The Indian Herb Doctor, of 263 Fulton st., Brook-lyn, has cared me of nervous debity.
T. LYNCH, 98th st. and 5th av.—Adv.

For a while there was a determined crusade amount reformers against the modern hat, which was pronounced unagainly and unconfortable, as well as inconvenient. I hat crushe however, ceased the instant Know made also ideals and has not been renewed since, hater of the eriod, and has not been renewed since, hater of the eriod, and has not been renewed since, hater of the eriod, and has not been renewed since, hater of the eriod of its operational team of the ecene, and has succeeded in reconciling the fault finders to its continuance with the Know modifications and improvements. It is, therefore, no longer the hat of the past that is now in use, but the Know Hat, and that is really the Hat of the period, and with always be the fashionable head gear while Know continues to be its srchitect and builder.—Ads.

THE PRESIDENCY.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE. For President:

USELESS S. GRANT.

THE PRESENT-TAKER. Relations of Useless S. whom the other Officeholders want to Renominate along with Himf. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

II. Orvil L. Grant. President's bother, partner with
the Collector of the Port at Chicago; expects sometiming very mood after the next election.

III. Frederick T. Dent. President's father-in-law.
Chamiant of Lands at Carondeics. Mo.—cachred by
Wilson, iste Commissioner of the Land Office; has not
yet got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next
eccion.

when, late Commissioner of the Land Office; has not yet got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next eccion.

IV. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmara; ought to be made Minister to Bertin without waiting for the Presidential election.

V. Abel Rathbone Corbin, President's brother-in-law, organization of gold and real estate speculations with James Fisk, Jr., and Jaw Genid: has not made much yet, not hopes to after the noxt election.

VI. Brevet Briz.-Gen. P. T. Deni, President's brother-in-law, Coinsel for Claimants before the President's brother-in-law Counsel for Claimants before the President Fees estimated at \$40,000 a year; expects to make more after the next election.

Appraiser of Customs, san Francisco.

X. Join Bent, President's brother-in-law, only included the state of the President's brother-in-law, and Trader for New Mexico under Indian Burcau; incre worth \$100,000 a year.

X. Alex Shappe, Frandent's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columna.

X.I. James F. Casey, Fresident's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans; piace worth \$300,000 a year.

X.I. James Longstreet, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans; piace worth \$300,000 a year.

XI. James F. Casey, President's brother in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans; place worth \$39,200 XI. James Longstreet, President's brother-in law's comin, burvevor of the Port of New Orleans.

XII. Sims Hudson, President's own cousin, Minister to Guntemain.

XIV. Nat. A. Patton, President's brother-in law's third cousin Collector of the Port of Gaiveston, Peras.

XV Orlando H. Hoss, President's own cousin, Clerk in the Third Anditor's office, Washington; nobes for comething much better after the next election.

XVI. Dr. Addison Dent, President's rother-in-law's third cousin, Cierk in the Register's office, Treasury Department, Washington; trusts his morits will be better appreciated after the next election.

XVII. John Simpson, President's own consin, Second Lieutenast Fourth Arthiery; promotion hoped for after March 4.855.

XVIII. George B. Johnson, President's mother's second clustens, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, Ohio: better thiars lenged for, XIX. B. L. Winass, President's cousin's husband, Portmaster of Newport, Kv.; ready for a higher place.

XX Miss E. A. Magruder, President's brother-in-law's second cousin, Clerk in Gen. Spinnar's office, Treasury Department.

XXI. Oliver W. Root, President's mother's granducplew, Ass. Stant District Attorney After the least election

XXII. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-laws would not refuse to be District Attorney after the next election.

XXII. A. W. Carey. President a brother-to-twas own brother, Appensar of Casoms. New Orieans tage of place, and wants to keep it.

XXIII. Peter Casey. President's brother-in-law'n own brother. Postmaster at Viersburg. Miss. Not as good a place as he would like after 1872.

XXIV. George Griffith, President's consin's son, First Lieutenant Sixteenth Infanry.

XXV. Cla. 68 Beat. Whiteside. Hilhors. Assessant Assessand of Internal Revenue. Not a relation at all, but appointed by Useless S. in the belief that he was a man and a brother-in-law's consin. and named Dent. As a second-case fraud Baat is entitled to belong to the family. he family, XXVI. william McKennan, father-in-law of the Pre-ident's own consta, U. S. Circuit Judge for the West-MAY with the second of the Meaters District of Pennsylvania.

XXVII Columbus Desano, President's third cousin, Secretary of the Interior. Would be willing to be the stary of the Pressury, since the can't be U.S. Senting of the Pressury, since the Can't be U.S. Senting of the Pressury, since the Can't be U.S. Senting of the Pressury, since the Can't be U.S. Senting of the Pressury since the Can't be U.S. Senting of the Pressury since the Can't be U.S. Senting of the Pressure Sectiary of the Treasury, since accar's be U. S. Senator from Ohlo.

XXVIII. Freder, k Dent Grant, President's son, Second Lieutenant, Foarth Cavairy. Going out on the Facific Italiroad, but my yet gone.

XXIX. C. A. Ford, Predicett's awn consin, Assessor of Internal Reviewe at St. Louis. Expects to be Collector of the district in ISCS.

XXX. Ultisres Grant White, cousin to Mrs. Grant, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavairy. Wants to 20 to Europe with Lieut. F. D. Crant, and will probably have no difficulty in getting permission.

XXXI. John J. Grant, a grand nephew of old Jese, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twelith District of New York. Wouldn't mind what Collector.

XXXII. Israe Lympe, inther of the Wide of the President's profiler-n-law. Major in the United States Army.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. WEDNESDAY, July 19-P. M .- The improved volume of transactions in stocks yesterday showed no indications of abatement to-day, the larger businos being haited with delight by those brokers whose occupation had been for so long a time gone. The general market was in tone heavy, some of the specialities being noticeably weak. Tais was especially true of Northwestern and St. Paul, which are suffering from the bosthities to which we aliuded tais norming. We are by no means certain that this is not the result of a well-planned programme of some craity bear speculators, the prospect, it this be the case, now being a speedy attainment of their nitimate object. The weak teeling in Ucton Pacific noted yesterday was more apparent to-day, the price going off 2 & cent. Lake Store has commanded considerable prominence, from the fact that it is now regarded, as the Moses that shall lead the overbustened eliques to the promised land. The day of meeting to decide the momentous question of the serio dividend is rapidly approaching, so that the street has not long to underso its feverals anxiety. Rock Island was firm in the morning and heavy at the close, the Vanderbilt stocks being duil and steady. Onto and Mississioni made a sharp neward turn of 14 & cent. to 44%, but subsequently the price sagged off. The business in the rest of the price sagged off. The business in the rest of the price sagged off. The business in the rost of the price sagged off. The business in the rost of the price sagged off. The business in the rost of the price as the price of the price of the price of the price as the price of th less being hailed with delight by those brokers stocks of comparatively little moment. The coat stocks and lower leading to the supposition that the management of the supposition that the management of the supposition that the management of the management of the necessary to a successful accomplishment of their plans. Express shares were dull and neclected. The sidewalk dealings were ended at an early hour, the market winding up quiet.

necessary to a successual accomplishment of their plans. Express shares were duil and neclected. The sidewalk dealings were ended at an early hour, the mirret winding up opicit.

There has been nothing noteworthy or deserving of special comment in the gold mirret. The chief dealings were at 112% 21124, the price momentarily touching 1294, the expected Treasury side of a million to-morrow baving no effect upon the premium. The carryine rate \$23 1 % cent. to flat. The specie export amounted to \$15,000, the energements for to-morrow's steamer being celimated at \$200,000. The receipts of gold at the high Treasury were \$375,401; payments, \$205,937; balance, \$25,537, The cost of the Gold Exchange there \$246,000; The currency receipts were \$246,403; payments, \$205,937; balance, \$24,902,737. The total clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank were \$17,541,003; cold brigmens, \$1,552,094; and currency balances, \$2,1470,355. The quotations were as follows:

16.A. M. 1125,1120 A. M. 1125,15 P. M. 1124, Poreign exchange closed up steady on the basis of 1103, \$211,013; to round of the standard payment of payment of the standard payment of payment of the standard payment of payment of payment of the standard payment of the standard payment of payment of payment of payment o

57% 5-16 48% 1333/2 100 105 26 4 19 Pacific Mail 63 425, 415
Quicks iver
Mariposa pref 65, 65, 68
Canton
Consol Ceal of Md. 42 414 414
Adams Expires
Wei Farze & Co Ex. 504 504
American Mer Union Ex. 51

New York Markets.

Wednesday, July 19—Yours and Meal—The marest for Nestern and State floors was rather more steady, with a good demand, though notes active as vesterday, sides 10,500 bbs. It was though notes active as very quiet. One of the common of the control of the contr

\$1.32 for soft do, and \$1.40\$\$1.60 for amber winter. Ours outly and heavy; \$8.50 bush sold at see for Western mixed, 72c. for choice white Ohio, and 68c. for Western white. Here nominal. Barley mail firm. Corn was firm and in fair demand; sales of \$2.00 bush, at \$60c. sellow; ostand, August, and \$60\$\$E. for Western mixed for immediate felivery.

Frovisions—Pers was duil and lower; 2.750 bbis. at \$14.50\$\$\$14.62\$\$ for July and Angust, \$14.75 for September, and \$11.35 for July and Angust, \$14.75 for September, and \$11.25 for July and Angust, \$14.75 for September, and \$11.25 for July and Angust, \$14.75 for September, and \$11.25 for July and Angust, \$14.75 for September, and \$11.25 for July and Angust, \$14.75 for September, and \$12.50 for July and and see additional sections of the second property of the second property

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived-WEDNESDAY, July 19.

Business Motices.

Nervous Debility.—A Depressed, Irritable state of mind; a weak, nervous, exhaused feeling; no energy or animation, contused bead, weak memory, often with debilitating, involuntary losses—the consequences of excesses, overwork, or indiscretions. Talk is nervous ceolitty, and it finds a soveriga cure in it UMPHIEY's HOMGEOFAIHIC SPECIFIC. No. 28. It tones up the system, arrest losses, single the mental gloom and despondency and reluvenates the entire system. It is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Fries 35 for a nackage of five boxes and a large 37 vial of powder which is important in old, serious cases, or 31 per single box.

Boid by all druggists and sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHIEY'S SPECIFIC. HOSIGOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 552 and 817 Broadway, New York.

er's Dead Shot for sled Bugs. The most Powerful Exterminators ever known. Now is the time to use them and sleep in peace. Sold by

JOHN F. HENRY.'S College place. For the Country.—Ladies', misses', gents', and boys' boots and snows, also ludia rubber and bathing snows. Take a good supply. Obtain them from MilliER & CO., Union square.

The Scalp is Made Clean and Sweet by applying Hair's Vegetable Sichian Hair Benewer. DIVORCED.

BRAMKAMP.-In Indianapolis, June 14, by the Superior Court, Elizabeth Bramks up from Henry Bram

CAIRNES.—On Tuesday, July 18. George B. Cairnes, aged 10 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attent the funeral on Yoursday, the 20th inst., at 14s P. M., from the residence of his fasher, Jasper Cairnes, Varick st., acventh house from Montgomery st., Jersey City, N. J.

Dierson, —On Monday, July 17, after a long suffering, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Benjamin Henry, fon of Herman and Meta Dierson, aged 22 years, 8 months, and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Company C. 14th Regiment of Brooklyn, N. G. S. N. Y., are respectively thytted to attend the nuceral, on Thursday, the 20th 19-24, at 1 P. M., trom the residence of his parents, corner of 52, 4v. and 10th st.

DUCA Bit.—In this city, on Monday, Job 17, after a cars and day illness, Metchoir Ducker, 22ed 63 ears and day illness, Metchoir Ducker, 22ed 63 ears and day illness, Metchoir Ducker, 22ed 65 ears and day in the carries of the present of the carries of the open and the New York Liedenkranz, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday attentoon, at 20 clock, from St. Mattaew's Church corner Broome and Elizabeth sts. His remains will be taken to Greenwood cemetery.

HAGAN—Engene Hagan, son of T. J. Hagan, and

from 8t. Mattaew's Church, corner Broome and Ellinghebeth sts. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemeterr.

HAGAN.—Engene Hagan, son of T. J. Hagan, and brother of T. J. and John Hagan, and 21 years.

Notice of T. J. and John Hagan, aged 21 years.

Notice of funcral a Frioav's paper.

HAMILTON.—On Tuesday, July 18, after a brief but the state of the

dence, 64 Washington st., on Thursday are all 28 o'clock.

McCONAUGHY.—On Tuesday, July 18, of consumption, Alexander McConsurby, aged 47 years.

The relatives and ir ends of the family, and also the members of the Theatrical Mechanical Association. members of the Theatrical Mechanical Association, are respectfully invited to attend the rune of the residence of John McConarginy, 101 Orchard st., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 20 clock.
McCORMICK.—July 18. Hannah McCormick, native of parish of Lusmah, Kings county, Ireland, aged 08 years. Vears.

The funeral will take place from the residence of ther son-in-law, Heary Woodcock, 556 lst av., on Thurs day, at 2 P. M.

PRYOU.—The funeral of Walter R. Pryor, of Company A. Niuth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., whit take place from the Caivary P. E. Church, corner of 4th av. and 21st st., this morang, at 11 o'clock. The remains we be taken to Woodlawa for interment.

Special Rotices.

THE LATE RIOT HLLUSTRATED IN

HARPER'S WEEKLY ALSO, A SPLENDINT DOUBLE PAGE

THOMAS NAST

BARPER'S WEERLY

CONTAINS A FULL AND GRAPHIC ACCOUNT

OF THE RIOT OF JULY 12, WITH ACCURATE PICTURES OF THE

SCENE OF THE CONFLICT;

ALSO, THE RIBERNIAN HALL,

FOLICE HEADQUARTERS. BARPER'S WEEKLY

REMARKABLE COMICS

THOS. NAST AND FRANK BELLEW, RELATING TO THE PRESENT SITUATION.

SUPERB CARTOON APPROPRIATE TO THE RECENT EVENTS IN NEW YORK.

CHOICE STORIES. AND ALL THE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

BARPERS WEEKLY

culation is more than double that of any similar pub-

Special Rotices.

Attention is called to the official Report of the Commissioners who supermissed the first Drawing of the Graud Diamond Gift Concert on the Sth inst. The second Concert and Drawing will take place at Irving Half on the 20th inst., at 80 bisset, 1500 0 10 to distributed to taket holors. Every texes, character purchased, ontitled to an equal chance notifithe final driwing. If sheet prize yet drawn only 360. Audience control distribution through their Commistees. Buy increase at once. Chances average better than 1 in 192 3.50 gifts, ranging in value irom \$55 to \$60,000. Official Report of Commissioners. Eutoresement of the Press, Certificates, and Catalogues in hands of Agents, in principal notes, &c., Cicken \$6.

J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., 678 Broadway, L. CONSTERMENT, Constitutions of the Processing Control of the Commissioners. CARD.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDERthe genuine and original—is the only article or thing whice will destroy Cockroaches, Bedongs, Ants, Motas, and other insects. None genuine without R. LYON on

A.-A.-Official Drawings Kentneky State Lotteries 

J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 158 Fulton st., and 2 Park Row. P. O. box. 4.959.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

200 000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons, Spanish bank bills, bonds, &c. Orders promptly nited. \$200.000 per la diawing of April 25.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st., New York.

City Cobernment.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS DEPARTMENT TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
New York, May 1, 1871.

This Department was reorganized in May, 1869, by the
appointment of the present Board of Commissioners,
under Chapter 838 of the Laws of 1899. It is charged
with the whole subject of the assessment for purposes
of taxation of all the real and personal property in the county, and is thus vested with powers second only so the highest judicial functions exercised by civilized governments. Nex-partisan in its organization, its duties have been discharged with such impartiality that ties have been discharged with such impartiality that the decisions of the Board have been appealed from in only two instances. In one of those the decision of the Board, which was in strict compliance with specific instructions issued by a former Comprolier of the State, was overruled by the Suprome Court; and in

years to the appellant.

Soon after appolanment the Board adopted the following rules, which are conspicuously posted in its

offices:

1. The hours for the transaction of business in the offices of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments shall be from 90'c'ock A. M. to 4 o'c'ock P. M., and on

the other, the decision of the same tribunal was ad-

shall be from 90'c ock A. M. to 4 o'c ock P. M., and on saturdays to 3 P. M., as provided by law.

2. The Deputy Tax Commissioners and Clerks are re-quired to be present during office hours, when not officially engaged in their districts. Those desiring leave of absence must apply to the Commissioners for permission. Should illness prevent attendance upon duty, that fact must be premptly communicated to the Secretary, was must also be advised of any change of residence. residence.

3. During office hours an orderly deportment will be

exacted, and all employees are required to devote their time to the discharge of official duties.

4. Smoking in the office during office hours is postively prohibited.

5. No person not connected with the Department must be permitted behind the cesks; the searchers, noiding formits from the Commissioners, only ex-

n actual use in the several districts, must be deposited with the jankor at the office, and from the first of Sep-ember to first of January must be so deposited during tember to first of January must be so apposite unital business hours each Saunday.

7. It is especially enjoined that a prompt after long be paid, a civil and courteous manner exhibited, and re-spectful language employed to all parties presenting

spectful language employed to all parties presenting themselves on public business.

The city has been divided into assessment districts of convenient size, and a Deputy Tax Commissioner and cierk assigned to each. Under the direction of the Board, and in compliance with Sec. 7 of Chap. 371 of the Laws of 1859, these deputies and clerks commenced their field duties on the first Monday of September, and their field duties on the first Monday of September, and proceed to assess the real estate in the respective districts for the ensuing calendar year, by personally examining every house, building, lot, pier, or other assessable property, giving the dimensions, street, and number of stories, as well as the material of every building, together with the names of the owner or or building, together with the names of the owner or other assessable. Commissioners may from time to time require. The note carefully all improvements made during the year, new edifices erected, and the probable cost; all chauges

which may either increase or diminish rents or values, and as far as possible acquaint themselves with the prices demanded for such real property as may be in the market. They are also furnished with a list of sales and prices of property in their respective districts.

By these and other means a just and equal valuation is sought to be blaced upon the entire faxable real estate of the county.

These assessments, when completed, are copied in detail from the field books or blotters into Record tail from the field books or blotters into Record tail from the field books or blotters into Record tail from the field books or blotters into Record tail from the field books or blotters into Record tail from the field books and on the first Monday of January are opened to the public for inspection, and thus remain open unit the Sub day of April, inclusive. The decutes and clerks are in taily attendance at their desis during this period, to give information, receive applications for reductions a assessments based of application for reductions a assessments based of application for reductions a secessments based of the first blotter for the cash of an experienced separaser assituation to that duty, who examines critically each application, visining the property in necessary, and recorded and then into the heads of an experienced separaser assituations for the Commissioners. When the books are chosed take up these applications and contract the policial in behald of his claim, and upon making their accision the books are corrected in conformity thereto.

After this revision and correction the books are again fairly copied in detail; and on the first Monday in July are delivered to the Board of Separaser Monday in July are delivered to the Board of Separaser in each, and the aggregate of such his crease and decrease in each, and the aggregate of such his necessarily.

11:69. 15:70. 15:70. 11:70:800
20:17:0948 20:25:000. 54:060
30:305:300 20:25:000. 54:060
11:67:3020 21:500. 32:35:000
11:67:3020 21:500. 32:35:000
11:67:3020 21:500. 32:35:000
11:67:3020 21:500. 32:35:000
11:67:3020 21:500. 32:35:000
11:67:3020 21:500. 32:35:000
11:500. 300. 300. 34:400
22:544:500. 31:500. 34:400
23:544:500. 31:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 31:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 31:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 31:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 31:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 31:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 31:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 31:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
11:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
12:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
13:57:300. 34:500. 34:400
14:57:300. 34:400. 34:400
15:57:300. 34:400. 34:400. 34:400
15:57:300. 34:400. 34:400. 34:400
15:57:300. 34:400. 34:400. 34:400
15:57:300. 34:400.

Total...... \$688,111.60: \$722.184.00: \$00.00.102 for applications for correction of a sessiments upon real estate in 1830 embraced 10.001 to ease of property.

The which number of pieces or posts of teal catalte. . \$468,114.405 \$7.13.134.100) \$50.000,1-2 \$00.500

PERSONAL ESTATE 

\$281,182,096 \$ 005,294,660 \$34,810,882

\$281.187.006 \$305.291.600 \$31.810.882
The total number of names upon the personal books in January, lew, was 72.641. Of these 16.500 manc amplication for reduction, and were examined by the Commissioners ander cath or affirmation. Of these \$5.020 were stricken from the rolls as not hard to assessment, and \$4.600 mance were retained.

BANK ASSESSMENTS.
Under Chapter 761 of the laws of 1866 the shareholds sof banks are subject to assessment had vidually upon their shares. Of these stockholders there are \$7.600, each of whom is assessed segmentally upon the 35.600 and of whom is assessed segmentally upon the 35.600 and of the reduce are subject to assessment and value of his shares, less his proportional and other the assessed value of the reduce acts belonging to the 350.

TOTAL ASSESSMENTS.

and 1879, with the increase for 1879:

Fotal real and increase for 1879:

Fotal value tion for 1870 1,017 4,77 019

Fotal value tion for 1870 2,017 4,77 019

Fotal value tion for 1870 2,017,017 fotal Detroise increase in 1870 83,103,850

Fotal value tion in couls.

Fotal value tion in fotal tion in tion in couls.

Fotal value tion in fotal tion in the couls.

Fotal value tion in fotal tion in the couls.

Fotal value tion in fotal tion in the couls. Applications on real estate for 1879.
Applications on personal estate for 1879.
Total.....

The responsible duties of the Board of Assessors are performed without the direct supervision of this Department, although the law has vessed the appointments in the Commissioner.

The Soard of Assessors have in charge the distribute.